

## ALLIES DISREGARD U. S. IN DIVISION OF BILLION IN MARKS

Hold America, Not a Party to Versailles Treaty, Must Negotiate Alone.

## DEMAND IS RECOGNIZED UNDER SPECIAL CLAUSE

U. S. Right Is Reserved and Question Left to Diplomacy to Settle.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, March 11.—The allied finance ministers signed an agreement this afternoon for the distribution of the first billion gold marks of German reparations. The agreement disregards the American claim of priority for its expenses in connection with occupation of the Rhine-land, so far as the actual sharing of this money is concerned, but recognizes the claim by a special clause, which states that all the agreements on this question are subject to the American rights as the various governments may establish them, the finance ministers considering that they do not have power to decide this question.

**Acted Under Versailles Pact.**  
The ministers decided, after long discussion, that the question was not for the reparations commission to decide, because that body was acting solely under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles, to which the United States no longer was a party. Consequently it was decided that the question was one for the various governments concerned to settle.

**Divides Army Expenses.**  
The agreement provides that the expenses of the armies of occupation after May 1, 1921, shall be divided as follows: One hundred million in 1921, 200 million in 1922, 300 million in 1923 and 400 million in 1924. Other powers besides France under the agreement are permitted to conclude arrangements with Germany similar to the Wiesbaden agreement, provided such agreements do not call for deliveries in kind in excess of the total amount fixed by the present agreement.

**Unexpected, Say Papers.**  
None of the powers, the agreement provides, will be compelled to turn back any cash as a result of deliveries in kind received in 1922.

The first billion marks paid cash are to be distributed as follows: (leaving out of account the American claim): Five hundred million gold marks to Great Britain, as partial reimbursement for the expenses of her armies of occupation, up to May 1, 1921; 140,000,000 gold marks to France, for the same period; and the remainder to Belgium, with the exception of 12,000,000 lire allotted to Italy.

The American demand for the payment of \$241,000,000 before any German reparations are paid was treated by the Paris afternoon newspapers, as by the morning editions, as a bill which the allies had not expected.

**In Response to Opinion.**  
The semi-official Temps says the United States is certainly entitled to reimbursement, but she should collect from Germany, inasmuch as she did not sign the treaty of Versailles and subsequent agreement, and made a separate treaty with Germany. The Temps says that the United States would have demanded payment in May, 1921, if she had believed in the allies' demand, and the result would have been a "war of nerves." It says, "that they would invoke now a pretended right whose sanctity is proved by their silence."

Jacques Bainville, writing in La Liberté, says the demand was made in response to American public opinion. He adds that American opinion "calls for European disarmament." "Mr. Boyden's demand was intended to make the allies realize that their military expenses are unproductive and harmful and that they should make no reparations." He warns the French that the American note must be taken seriously.

## YANKS LEAVE FOR U. S.

By the Associated Press.  
COBLENZ, March 10.—Two battalions of the 5th United States Infantry, consisting of 45 officers and 1,100 men, left tonight for Antwerp, where they will embark on the United States transport Catigny, bound for Portland, Me. Their departure leaves the region between Mayence and Andernach without a single American soldier.

The German residents, among whom the soldiers made many friends during the two years they were here, gave the Americans a hearty farewell. The towns have not yet been occupied by French troops, but it is probable they will soon be taken over by the French.

## Roses on Girls' Cheeks Painted by Dumbbells, Urged by College Dean

CHICAGO, March 11.—Painting roses on the cheeks of young girls with dumbbells was advocated here yesterday by Dr. Martha Tracy, dean of the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa.

"There is nothing better than five minutes with a pair of dumbbells if a girl wants red roses in her cheeks," said Dr. Tracy. "It has the lipstick and the rouge put backed off the boards."

## WEB OF TROUBLES FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Political Place and Unity of Empire Involved in Mesh of Difficulties.

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK BAD

Lockout of 300,000 Skilled Engineers in London Adds to Army of the Idle.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.  
By Cable to The Star and New York Tribune. (Copyright, 1922.)

LONDON, March 11.—Premier Lloyd George faces today on a smaller scale the same complexity of difficulties that he met so courageously in 1918, when the British had "their backs to the wall." His own political position, as well as the unity of the British empire, is again involved.

Briefly, this is the situation:

1. Well-organized attempts are being made to split India off from the British empire.
2. The Irish republicans are organizing, with considerable success, a coup d'etat to overthrow the free state and place Ireland once more in open conflict with England.
3. A labor war has broken out in South Africa, with heavy casualties already reported, and, on the admission of Premier Jan C. Smuts, the government's efforts to protect the native workers have not been wholly successful.
4. A lockout of 300,000 skilled engineers began in London today, after a long series of negotiations, in which the premier had intervened unsuccessfully.
5. A considerable body of the premier's coalition supporters are in revolt against him and the downfall of the government is threatened.

**Task Greatest Since War.**  
Lloyd George has handled many difficult problems, but never since the war has he faced so many complications at one time as now. With the beginning of the engineers' lockout, the number of unemployed in England approaches 2,000,000, and this idleness comes at a time of general trade depression. For political as well as economic reasons the government has been most anxious to start the spring under cheerful conditions, but events are piling up so badly that the general picture is most depressing.

After the Washington conference the people thought that the prospects for lower taxes and better trade relations with America were much improved. Consequently there is no disguising the fact that America's refusal to go to the Genoa economic conference was a considerable blow to those hopes. Even the government newspapers show little enthusiasm for the Genoa meeting now that Great Britain must go there with no backing from the United States in the campaign of reconstruction as they call it.

**A Blow to Cotton Trade.**  
The Indian crisis, with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the forced resignation of Edwin S. Montagu, secretary for India in the London cabinet, has many alarming features. It means further serious loss to the great cotton mills of Manchester, and a staggering blow to British business houses that trade with India.

Great Britain's whole Asiatic policy as framed by Lloyd George and the Marquis of Curzon, foreign minister, which has steadily been opposed by the French, is expected to undergo a complete revision in the next few weeks, particularly in the course of the coming Anglo-French negotiations in Paris.

## ROYAL RUSSIAN DIES.

Grand Duchess Anastasia Was Mother of Denmark's Queen.

NICE, France, March 11.—Grand Duchess Anastasia-Michailovna of Mecklenburg, mother of the Queen of Denmark, died this afternoon at her villa at Eze, near Nice. She was born in 1869, a grand duchess of Russia.

## NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES TO REACH MILLIONS BY RADIO

By the Associated Press.  
SWARTHMORE, Pa., March 11.—The next presidential campaign will be conducted largely by means of the wireless of telephone, "endearing millions of voters actually to hear the appeals of candidates. Prof. G. O. Aubrey of Swarthmore Preparatory School tonight predicted in an address before the radio club at the school.

"In my opinion," Prof. Aubrey said, "the wireless telephone will offer distinct educational advantages. Students in academic and

## UNDERWOOD FIGHTS SENATE ONSLAUGHT ON 4-POWER PACT

Battle of Wits Rages for Hours About United States Parley Delegate.

## DENIES TREATY INSPIRED FROM LONDON AND TOKIO

No Alliance Contemplated; Aims at Peace, He Dramatically Replies to Critics.

The four-power Pacific treaty, its purposes and possibilities and the manner of its negotiation, passed through another spectacular combat of argument and oratory yesterday on the floor of the Senate.

Throughout the battle of wits the burden of defense was carried by Senator Underwood of Alabama, the democratic floor leader and a member of the American delegation to the arms conference. Ringed by enemies of the treaty, largely of his own party, the minority leader stood for three hours in his place in the center of the chamber and replied in kind to the thrusts directed at him.

Letter From Secretary Hughes.

Among the weapons of argument used by the Alabama senator was a letter written to him by Secretary Hughes, head of the American conference plenipotentiaries, replying to charges that the treaty resulted from a British-Japanese plan to ally the embarrassments of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The argument duel which followed the reading by Senator Underwood of the Secretary's letter and which interposed itself in the senator's prepared address was fought for an hour between the Speaker and Senator Robinson, democrat, Arkansas, who originally had raised the question of the origin of the treaty and who declared that the Secretary's letter had not dispelled evidences that the four-power arrangement was inspired from London and Tokio. Other democrats then joined in the questioning of their party leader, including Senators Reed of Missouri, Glass of Virginia, Walsh of Montana, and Watson of Georgia. From the republican side of the chamber their efforts were seconded by Senators Borah of Idaho and France of Maryland.

## No Alliance Contemplated.

His support of the treaty, Senator Underwood said, was actuated by the same spirit that prompted him to vote for the treaty of Versailles with its league of nations. He declared no alliance was contemplated, but added that he could see no objection even to an alliance if it was based on arbitration rather than force and effected dangers that threaten American interests in the Pacific. To reject the pact because it does not bind the signatories to employ force, he asserted, would be to revert to the reactionary philosophy of the past.

The democratic leader conceded that the negotiations leading up to the treaty were carried on in "secrecy," but argued that such a course was necessary in view of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the effort of the American delegation to rid the world of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In the main, he said, the arms conference was conducted more openly than any similar consultation in the history of the world.

## Further Information Asked.

Senator Robinson insisted, in turn, that the provision for consultation among the signatories to agree on a course of action in case of aggression by an "outside power" could mean only that the force of all four was to be united against the aggressor. When any such consultation took place, he argued, and any one power signified that it was not able to meet the attack alone, the only means the others could suggest was united action. He asked that Mr. Hughes now inform the Senate why he had remained silent so long as to the method by which the treaty was drafted.

Because of a desire by many senators to complete work on an appropriation bill, administration leaders did not carry out their purpose to force a vote yesterday on the first of the proposed reservations, and the treaty was laid temporarily aside without action. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, announced, however, that tomorrow he would attempt to secure an agreement for a time for voting, and should he fail, would hold the Senate to "long sessions" until the debate had worn itself out.

Although they cared to make go

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)



## U.S. MAY TAKE HAND IN ANY COAL STRIKE

Sufficient Fuel for Trains and Industries May Be Provided.

By the Associated Press.  
DAYTONA, Fla., March 11.—Government intervention to insure sufficient fuel for the movement of trains and the running of essential industries may be recommended to the administration as a proper course of action in the event of a coal strike, it was declared here today by a member of the party accompanying President Harding on his Florida trip. It was emphasized, however, that this view did not necessarily reflect the opinion of President Harding, who has made no comment on the situation resulting from the expiration of the wage contracts the last of the month.

Considerations might also be given, if the emergency warranted, the of the federal government, which would provide for a commission, representing the operators, miners and public, to arbitrate the controversy. Failure of arbitration, it was added, might result in a suggestion for more drastic action, even to the point of operation of the mines by the government.

## UNION HEADS MARK TIME.

Declare They Have Exhausted Efforts to Get Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—Officials of the United States Mine Workers of America marked time today in the impending bituminous coal strike, awaiting final word whether government officials would succeed or fail in bringing about a wage conference between miners and operators. The union men said they had exhausted their efforts to bring about a conference, and added that they knew nothing of the government plans.

President John L. Lewis left here for his home in Springfield, Ill., for a week end visit, and will go from there to New York to attend the anthracite miners' conference with operators on Wednesday.

## OPERATORS ARE WILLING.

Department of Labor Gets Large Number of Communications.

Receipt by the Department of Labor of a large number of communications from coal operators' associations and individual mine operators outside the central competitive field favoring negotiations with miners' unions was reported yesterday by department officials.

The messages, it was said, were brought forth by Secretary Davis' recent appeal to the miners and operators to get together in an attempt to compose their differences and avert the strike threatened April 1.

The attitude of mine operators not directly associated with the central competitive field, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, although helpful, in the opinion of Labor Department officials, cannot assist to remove the main cause of strife. Mr. Davis is said to be not ready as yet to take further steps in the endeavor to bring the coal operators and the miners into conference, and it is considered likely that the department may wait upon results of the conference between the anthracite mine operators and miners' union, scheduled for March 15, before taking further initiative in the bituminous industry, where the prospects for a disruption are considered to be the most grave.

## DISABLED SHIP IN TOW.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—The destroyer Parrott is headed for Hampton roads with the disabled American steamer Lake Winthrop, which was put out of commission by engine trouble, in tow, according to reports received in Norfolk today. The Parrott was near the Lake Winthrop when the steamer's engines broke down. The Lake Winthrop was off Cape Hatteras when last reported.

## THIRST FOR RELIGION OR RELIGION FOR THIRST; DRY AGENT WONDERS

By the Associated Press.  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—General Prohibition Agent Andrew P. Stroup today had taken a hand in the affairs of the cult of Holy Rosicrucians and cut off the supply of wine accessible to them from the cellars of the California Wine Association.

He stated his action was prompted by a desire to find out whether the Rosicrucians worship harks back to Bacchus. He would like to determine why they term themselves the "illuminati" and just what sort of illumination they seek. The wine supply will be cut off, he said, until he determines whether the Rosicrucians have a "recent thirst for a new religion or merely a new religion for an old thirst."

The Rosicrucian creed, he stated, makes the use of wine obligatory, as per article 5 of the constitution of the cult, which says: "The use of well fermented wine is obligatory upon every person physically otherwise able canonically to keep and observe the rules."

## PRESIDENT'S REST SHOWS IN HEALTH

Golfing Tour Down Florida Coast Doing Him Good, Doctor Says.

By the Associated Press.  
NEW SMYRNA, Fla., March 11.—Three days after leaving Washington aboard the houseboat of E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, continuing a vacation down the Florida east coast, benefit to the President is already evident, Brig. Gen. Sawyer, the President's personal physician, said today.

The President, who is accompanied by Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. McLean and the party of officials who accompanied them from Washington, has stopped at points where opportunity offered and played golf.

Playing with him have been Speaker of the House Gillett, Undersecretary of State Fletcher and Mr. McLean, with Secretary Christian in the foursome at times when one of the others did not play.

The party spent last night on board and today stopped at Ormond for a round of golf. A motor trip was made to New Smyrna, where nine holes of golf were played this afternoon, and tonight the party continued the cruise down the coast, leaving here at 6 o'clock.

Just how far down the east coast the cruise will extend is uncertain and apparently depends on the condition of the weather and the demands of official business. Secretary Weeks, who had been vacationing in Miami, remained at St. Augustine after meeting the presidential party. It is understood he will stay there the rest of the week.

## REPORT 600 CASUALTIES IN JOHANNESBURG CLASH

By the Associated Press.  
JOHANNESBURG, March 11.—The Rand Daily Mail places Friday's casualties at 600, of whom eighty are believed to have been killed.

The casualties among the strikers are not known.

The situation is regarded as somewhat improved today.

A Scottish detachment was ambushed at Benoni today by strikers hidden in a plantation who suddenly poured a heavy fire into the soldiers, killing eighteen of them and wounding twenty-five. Most of the detachment were ex-service men.

## SENATE APPROVES NEW BANKING BILL

Passes Measure Requiring Sanctioning of New Institutions in District.

A bill providing that any corporation desiring to start a banking business in the District of Columbia hereafter must first obtain the approval of the controller of the currency was passed by the Senate late yesterday.

The measure was called up by Senator Ball of Delaware, chairman of the District committee. He explained that there are at present twenty-five state chartered corporations doing a banking business in the District which are not under the supervision of any official of the federal or District governments, and that five more are in the process of organization. The national banks, he pointed out, must obtain the approval and consent of the controller of the currency before starting business here, and the trust companies must first have the consent of the District Commissioners, under existing law.

Senator Ball said that the District Commissioners had strongly recommended the enactment of the proposed law. He was questioned regarding the provisions of the bill and its aim by Senators Norris of Nebraska, Overman of North Carolina, and Reed of Missouri, Senator Norris suggested that the bill should be amended so as to cover banks already organized and doing business here under state charters. But Senator Ball replied that the District Commissioners did not believe that this could be accomplished. He offered an amendment, however, which was adopted, that provides that any branch of the banks already doing business here must obtain the approval of the controller before starting business.

Senator Ball had read to the Senate a letter from the Commissioners in which they declared that the purpose of the bill was to protect the investing public and not to prevent new banks from entering the District in competition with the old.

## ALBANIAN MINISTERS QUIT.

Officials Resign as Rebel Forces March on Capital.

By the Associated Press.  
ROME, March 11.—A Durazzo dispatch says that Amer Pasha Virioni and Antonio Pistilli, members of the Albanian government, have resigned. Rebel forces, it is added, are marching on Tirana, the Albanian capital. Nelek Frashteri, commander of government troops, was killed in the fighting.

A London dispatch late in January described the Albanian situation as rapidly developing toward anarchy. The Albanian cabinet, under the premiership of Djafer Ypi, had resigned, and Bishop Fan Noli, the foreign minister, has refused the task of forming a new government.

The dispatch quoting dispatches received from Janina said further a group of nationalist leaders had formed a government at Elbasan, issuing a proclamation refusing to recognize the authorities at Tirana or the regency council.

## BEGIN RAZING FAMOUS OLD HOME TO BUILD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Workmen yesterday began clearing the site of the old Corcoran house, which is to be dedicated May 30. Both old trees are in the Hall of Fame for trees with a history of the American Forestry Association.

The site of Webster's home is just across Lafayette Park, looking north from the White House, near the home of Slidell, one of the Confederate commissioners, and just a few steps from the home of John Hay. Across the street stands the home of Commodore Decatur of Tripoli fame, which is next door to the house that Theodore Roosevelt occupied while the White House was being remodeled.

## SALE TAX ONLY SOURCE, STILL HARDING VIEW

By the Associated Press.  
NEW SMYRNA, Fla., March 11.—Requests for President Harding's opinion on the new tax proposal for the bonus brought from officials close to Mr. Harding a reiteration of his position as outlined in the letter to Mr. Fordney, in which he suggested the enactment of a sales tax to provide the necessary funds for postponement of the legislation.

No other statement, administration officials said today, has been authorized.

## PLANS TO REPORT BONUS UNCHANGED

House Leaders Undisturbed by Rumors President Opposes Draft.

## "NO INDICATION OF VETO"

House leaders are undisturbed by reports reaching the Capitol that President Harding is opposed to the present draft of the bonus bill and is likely to veto it if it is passed, and they stated last night their unchanged purpose to have the measure reported to the ways and means committee tomorrow and brought up for a vote one week later. They intimate that they believe the attitude of President Harding has been misunderstood or misinterpreted.

Representative Mondell, republican leader, Chairman Fordney and other members of the ways and means committee in the capital said that to their knowledge the President had given no indication, directly or indirectly, to any member of Congress that he would veto the bill if it were passed without a sales tax provision. The members of the committee: Representatives Longworth, Ohio, and Bacharach, New Jersey, who have advocated a sales tax as a means of raising the necessary revenue, were not in Washington yesterday and it could not be learned whether they had been able to ascertain the President's views.

## Against Six-Month Provision.

Chairman Fordney said the bill probably would be amended by the committee before favorable report is ordered, to do away with the requirement that a war veteran must decide within six months which of the options provided in the bill he would accept. A former service man should be permitted, the chairman said, to make this decision at any time, with the proviso, however, that if he accepted insurance it was to date retroactively from October 1, 1922.

Provisions of the compromise soldier bonus bill relating to bank loans to former service men have been "either misunderstood or misrepresented in some quarters," Representative Green, Iowa, who is ranking republican member of the ways and means committee and who helped revise the measure, declared in a statement yesterday.

While the Iowa member made no direct comment on the announced intention of Controller of the Currency Crissinger to advise banks not to accept adjusted compensation certificates as security for loans, it was generally regarded that the statement was a reply to the opinion of the bill's provisions expressed by Mr. Crissinger.

Ways and means committee members have been reluctant to take issue with the controller, and Mr. Green's views were the first definite expression from republicans of the committee as to the stand taken by the currency controller.

## Mr. Green's Statement.

Representative Green in his statement said:

"When the ways and means committee struck out the cash provisions of the former bill, to which so much objection had been made, it was thought advisable to make some provisions for soldiers who were or should be in need, and for this purpose the bank loan provision was inserted. "It seems to be assumed by some that all of these loans would run to October 1, 1925, but that date was merely inserted as the very latest which might be fixed for the maturity of loans by the banks, in order that transactions with the banks might thereafter be closed. It was not intended that the banks would make the loan in the first instance for more than the time usually given on commercial paper, although a savings bank might do so. The government agrees to cash these notes if they are six months overdue."

Special appeals for the unemployed. Mr. Bolles added, would be made to churches throughout the country on March 15.

## ALL CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES VOTED PENSION BY SENATE

Upper House Reverses Ruling of Attorney General on Construction.

## STERLING BILL PASSES WITHOUT OPPOSING VOICE

Eighty Thousand Government Workers Given New Hope as Measure Is Rushed Through.

Desiring to give civil employees of the government every benefit under the civil service retirement act as originally intended by Congress, the Senate passed practically by unanimous consent yesterday afternoon the Sterling bill "construing" the language of the retirement act to cover all the employees now in the civil service, whether they entered through competitive examination or not.

Under a recent ruling by the Attorney General that the retirement law applied only to those who had entered the civil service through competitive examination, Secretary Fall of the Interior Department, under whom comes the administration of the retirement act, estimated that 50,000 employees now in the service were not eligible to receive the benefits of the retirement act. He estimated, too, that some 6,400 are at present receiving annuities under this act who would be prevented from so doing by the ruling of the Attorney General.

## Urgent Need of Action.

The bill was called up in the Senate yesterday by Senator Sterling, chairman of the civil service committee, who explained to the Senate the urgent need of action.

Senator Jones of Washington protested, not against the bill, but against its form. He held that a mere construction of the language of the retirement act was not sufficient, but that Congress should provide actually for the inclusion of the employees referred to by the Attorney General in his opinion in the operation of the law.

Senator Sterling insisted that this was not necessary; that Congress had a perfect right to make a "legislative construction" of any act it has put through in the past.

To this Senator Jones demurred, and added that he hoped when the bill came up in the House its form would be changed.

## No Dismissing Vote.

Without an opposing vote the measure was then passed, after adopting an amendment offered by Senator Sterling which would make the "construction" applicable to "classified civil service" as it may occur in other acts. The text of the bill as amended follows:

"That in the administration of the civil service retirement act, approved May 22, 1920, the expression 'all employees in the classified civil service of the United States' as used in section 1 thereof shall be construed to include all persons who have heretofore or who may hereafter be given a competitive status in the classified civil service, with or without competitive examination, by legislative enactment, or under the civil service rules promulgated by the President, or by executive orders, covering groups of employees with their position in the classified civil service, or authorizing the pointment of individuals to positions within such service.

"The expression 'classified civil service' as the same occurs in other acts of Congress shall receive a like construction to that herein given."

## THOUSANDS OF VETERANS FACE ACTUAL SUFFERING

Legion Official, Seeking Jobs for 700,000 Men, Warns of Grave Situation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the American Legion and in charge of its campaign to relieve unemployment, tonight declared "extraordinary" efforts must be exerted to keep jobless men from actual suffering in the near future, adding that the legion's program expected to result in employment within thirty days for 500,000 veterans.

"While more men are being steadily placed in employment," said the statement, "the gain is so slow unless extraordinary means are exerted to create temporary employment and stimulate permanent employment during the next month, there will be destitution and suffering within the next six months more widespread than anything this country has seen within a generation.

"It is precisely this condition which the American Legion and co-operating organizations intend to avert and the vigor with which the legion organization and the bodies we have asked to work with us are responding to our appeal fills us with high hope of success. We have received reports from every state and practically every community in the land that the work is going forward. We expect to have 500,000 of the 700,000 jobless veterans of the world war in employment within thirty days."

Special appeals for the unemployed. Mr. Bolles added, would be made to churches throughout the country on March 15.